



Democrat and Sentinel.

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WHITES & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ELLIS LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA CITY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

NIMROD STRICKLAND,
CHESTER COUNTY.

Coffey on Monks.

Mr. COFFEY stated similar frauds perpetrated in the rural districts at the late election. In Washington township, Cambria county, for instance, according to the election returns, the Democratic majority was larger than the whole number of taxable in the township. Again, he had been reliably informed that some two Monks were packed in a Monastery in Cambria county, all of whom voted on a ten days residence, and then were off. It was a great mistake to suppose the amendment of the laws was not required in the country districts.

Mr. Coffey, who made the above remarks in the State Senate on Thursday, the 19th inst., is from Indiana county, and is well known in Ebensburg. He is an understrapper of Know-Nothingism, but as that political organization has been effectually wiped out of existence, he has taken refuge under the black flag of Republicanism, and is now one of the active spirits of that mischievous and dangerous faction.

It is somewhat singular, that Mr. Coffey is the first man, who has discovered that frauds were perpetrated, in Washington township, in this County, at the last fall elections. His political associates in that township, polled thirty-three votes, and it is but fair to presume, that if any fraud was practiced, they would be the persons most likely to know it. They have remained silent since the election, and so far as we know, have never asserted that illegal votes were polled in that township. If Mr. Coffey's political friends in Washington township, were satisfied with the result, it affords conclusive evidence that the election was fairly held, and it does not become him, as a member of the State Senate, to make such a vague and unwarranted accusation, against the political honesty and integrity of the citizens of that township.

But Mr. Coffey, true to the base instincts of the Know-Nothing order, asserts that "Some two Monks were packed in a Monastery in Cambria County, all of whom voted on a ten days residence, and then were off." We quote Mr. Coffey's words, precisely as they are reported in the proceedings of the Senate. He may have made a more sweeping charge against the "Monks," and it is possible that he was not reported correctly. Be that as it may, like Falstaff's twenty men in Boacra, with whom that Prince of liars, according to his own story, had such a bloody fight, they have dwindled down to "some two."

We will inform Mr. Coffey, that there are no "Monks" in Cambria county, and that this part of his speech, is a base and unmitigated falsehood. There are two religious orders of the Catholic Church in this county; one is located at Loreto and the other at Carrolltown. Very few of the members of the order, at either place, are entitled to a vote, and those who are, very seldom exercise the right. They attend to their own business, and in that respect, differ materially from the "Three thousand New England Clergymen," who protested in their celebrated petition to Congress, against the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. One of these political parsons, the Rev. Mr. Kallcock, has recently been indicted for a high criminal offense, and will soon have his case decided by a jury of the State of Massachusetts. Others have long since disgraced themselves, and are now wandering vagabonds throughout the land. Mr. Coffey need not be at all alarmed about the "Monks" in Cambria; they need not disturb his midnight dreams of still further political preferment. They will pursue, as they have heretofore done, the even tenor of their way, eschewing politics, and permitting every man, under their influence and control, to exercise his full and perfect freedom in matters of election. It is not very long since, that this same Mr. Coffey, in a speech in the Senate, protested most vehemently against the appointment by Gov. Pollock, of the Rev. Mr. Dewitt, a Presbyterian Clergyman in Harrisburg, as State Librarian. In his speech on that occasion, he denounced Mr. Dewitt as a Democrat, and as being a slavery man; wedded to the interests of the South, and therefore opposed to his (Coffey's) peculiar notions of Republicanism. He asserted in the same speech, that in his district, they had no clergymen of that sort; meaning, that they prostituted their ministerial functions to the base purposes

of party. We tell him that the "Monks" of Cambria county, as he styles them, are not politicians, and that not even "two" of them, may not one, was ever packed into a Monastery, and then was off. If any of Mr. Coffey's "Monks" voted in this County, they did so under the law, and had a perfect right to cast their suffrages. Such miserable trash, is a fit text for a Know-Nothing speech, and only excites the supreme contempt of all decent and respectable citizens of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Geary's Resignation.

Gov. Geary has resigned his office as Governor of Kansas, and we this week, publish his farewell address to the people of that Territory. The address is a plain, sensible production, and we have no doubt, presents a very fair statement of the present condition of affairs, in that hitherto distracted and turbulent portion of the country. Gov. Geary, does not assign any definite reason for his resignation, and from reading his address, one would naturally infer, that a very general degree of peace and quiet prevailed throughout the Territory. Such was the substance of his despatches to the Government, prior to his withdrawal from office. We have no doubt, that in a few days, the true reasons for such a step, will be given to the public. Gov. Geary is now at Washington, and the exigencies of the case, require that his successor should be appointed without any delay. It seems to us incredible, that the President cannot select some one man for the position, who by his ability and energy of character, can restore peace and harmony in that Territory. The post should not be filled by a mere politician, who will go there for the purpose of advancing his own personal and political fortunes. Besides this, he should have a strong and efficient military force at his command, and what is equally as important, the Judiciary of the Territory ought to be remodelled. That branch of the public service in Kansas, appears to be totally inefficient for good, but potent for evil.

We believe that Col. Francis M. Wyndkoop, of this State, possesses in an eminent degree, all the requisites ably and efficiently to discharge the duties of Governor of that Territory. If the President will give him a Commission; sustain him with the strong arm of military power, and with an honest, upright and impartial judiciary, we will venture to say, that order will once more reign in Kansas.

The Apportionment Bill.

It is one of the duties of the present Legislature, to district the State, into Senatorial and Representative districts. Gen. Foster is the Chairman of the Committee in the House, and Mr. Jordan the Senator from Bedford, is the Chairman of the same Committee in the Senate. Mr. Jordan has reported his bill, which embodies the views of a majority of the Senate Committee; that majority being Republican and Know-Nothing. Mr. Browne, a Democratic member of the Senate Committee, has made a minority report, but we have not yet seen it. We have looked over Mr. Jordan's bill, but have not time this week to enter into a detailed statement of its defects. It is altogether a one-sided affair. Mr. Jordan is generous enough to give Cambria one member; we are entitled to a member, and will have it, without even the sanction of Mr. Jordan. In this Senatorial district, Cambria is connected by Jordan's bill, with Clearfield, Elk, and Jefferson. That would be a very beautiful arrangement, and would do great credit to Mr. Jordan's knowledge of the geography of the State. We presume that Gen. Foster will report his bill this week. When we see it, as well as Mr. Browne's report, we will express our opinion upon their respective merits.

Spring Election.

We publish below the names of the Borough and Township Constables, elected at the election, held in February.

Allegheny—Simon Weiland.
Blacklick—Joseph Shury.
Cambria—David Brawley.
Carroll—Henry Hoppel.
Clearfield—George Rutledge.
Conemaugh—George L. Boyer.
Conemaugh Bor.—William Hattery.
Chester—Charles Gill.
Ebensburg Bor.—Contested.
Jackson—Joseph L. Barkhart.
Johnstown Bor.—Robert B. Gagely.
Loreto Bor.—Hugh McMillin.
Monster—John Saunders.
Richard—Joseph S. Strayer.
Summerhill—Michael Plummer.
Summitville Bor.—Zachariah Topper.
Susquehanna—Francis Bearer.
Washington—James Morland.
White—Hugh Hellen.

Mr. McKim, the alleged murderer of Norcross, at Altoona, in January last, has at length been arrested and is now in the Hollidaysburg jail. He was arrested by a man named Aaron Wolf, in Columbia county, in the north eastern portion of the State. At the time of his arrest, he was acting as hostler at a tavern, in a remote section of that county. The arrest was made so suddenly, and to him so unexpected, that he offered no resistance. His trial will take place at the next Term of the Blair county Court.

In another column will be found an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Cambria County." The bill was approved by Gov. Pollock, on the 20th inst. In our next paper we will publish the general law, under the provisions of which, this company has been chartered.

Utah Outlawed.

Dreadful State of Affairs—Brigham Young to be superceded, and an Army sent to the Territory.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writes under date of Thursday:—

A letter was received here to-day from W. W. Drummond, United States Supreme Judge in Utah Territory, by the administration. It gives a sad and deplorable picture of matters in that Territory. The following is taken from the letter:—

The leading men of the church are more traitorous than ever. Only a few days since all the papers, records, dockets, and nine hundred volumes of the laws, were taken out of the Supreme Court Clerk's office and burned. And this is not the only instance of the kind. I say to you again, and through you to the President, it is impossible for us to enforce the laws in this Territory. Every man here holds his life at the will of Brigham Young; and here we are without protection.

I am firmly of opinion that Babbitt was murdered by Mormons under direction of Brigham Young, and not by Indians. Murder is a common thing here; and Mormons cannot be punished with a Mormon jury, witnesses, officers, and Governor to pardon. It is too cruel, and must not be endured. A man, not a member of the church, is murdered, robbed, castrated, and imprisoned, solely for questioning the authority of the church. Persons are now in the penitentiary, convicted before the Probate Judge, who are wholly innocent of any crime. Is there any other country where this abuse would be endured? Let all, then, take hold, and crush out one of the most treasonable organizations in America.

The administration have had "the matter under serious consideration, and will soon appoint a Governor, I understand, who will take sufficient military force into that Territory to carry out the laws to the fullest extent.

If the above is a true statement of the condition of affairs in Utah Territory, it calls for the prompt interposition of the General Government. Brigham Young, aspires to be a dictator, and he is one, in fact. When President Pierce, appointed Col. Steptoe of the Army, as Governor of Utah, he was compelled to resign his commission and leave the Territory, in consequence of the interference of Young and the leading Mormons, in his administration of the affairs of the Territory. It is said that Mr. Buchanan will appoint a Governor, who is in no way connected with the Mormon Church. We hope he will do so and sustain him with a strong military force. It is the only way to bring Brigham Young to terms.

The New Apportionment Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The following is the apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, recommended by the majority of the committee appointed by the Senate, as reported this morning.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia city, 4; Chester and Delaware, 1; Montgomery, 1; Lehigh and Northampton, 1; Schuylkill, 1; Berks, 1; Lancaster and Lebanon, 2; Dauphin and Cumberland, 1; York, 1; Adams and Franklin, 2; Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Huntingdon, 1; Somerset, Fayette and Green, 1; Washington and Beaver, 1; Allegheny, 2; Indiana and Westmoreland, 1; Lawrence, Butler and Venango, 1; Crawford and Mercer, 1; Erie, Warren and McKean, 1; Armstrong, Clarion and Forest, 1; Jefferson, Elk, Clearfield and Cambria, 1; Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Centre, 1; Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union, 1; Northumberland, Montour and Columbia, 1; Bradford, Sullivan and Lycoming, 1; Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne, 1; Luzerne, aOrton, Monroe and Pike, 2.—Total, 33.

Representative Districts.—First Ward Philadelphia City, 1; Second Ward, 1; Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, 2; Sixth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, 2; Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, 3; Eleventh, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, 2; Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards, 2; Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, 1; Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Wards, 1; Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards, 1; Delaware county, 1; Chester, 3; Montgomery, 1; Bucks, 2; Northampton, 2; Carbon and Lehigh, 2; Berks, 3; Schuylkill, 3; Lebanon, 1; Lancaster, 3; York, 2; Dauphin and Perry, 2; Cumberland, 1; Adams, 1; Franklin and Fulton, 2; Huntingdon, 1; Bedford and Blair, 2; Somerset and Fayette, 2; Green, 1; Washington, 2; Allegheny, 5; Westmoreland, 2; Armstrong, 1; Butler, 2; Beaver and Lawrence, 2; Mercer and Venango, 2; Erie and Crawford, 3; Warren and McKean, 1; Forest, Elk and Clearfield, 1; Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson, 2; Cambria, 1; Potter and Clinton, 1; Mifflin, 1; Juniata and Snyder, 1; Union and Lycoming, 2; Northumberland, 1; Montour, Columbia and Sullivan, 2; Tioga, 1; Bradford, 1; Wayne, 1; Luzerne, 3; Susquehanna and Wyoming, 2; Monroe and Pike, 1.—Total, 100.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We have just been informed that a young man named Peter Meekin, who resides in Blacklick township, while chopping down a tree, this morning, cut himself in the leg, and that he died this afternoon.

No paper will be issued next week in consequence of having to move our office, to the new building recently erected by our good natured neighbor James Myers, Esq. After we shall have all things in their proper place, we hope our patrons and others will call and see us.

The "Ebensburg House," is offered at public sale, to take place on the 5th of May.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Johnston Moore, Edward Shoemaker, George S. King, John Lloyd, James Potts, William Murray, William R. Hughes, Henry Scanlan, Matthew M. Adams, Francis O'Neil, Francis Bearer, Richard White, Alexander Mullin, James Kaylor and George J. Rodgers, are authorized and empowered, from and after the passage of this act, to establish an Insurance Company, to be called and known by the name and title of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County, to be located in Ebensburg, Cambria county, with the power to establish agencies. Which said Company shall be organized and managed according to an Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, approved the second day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and shall be limited to the risks designated in the first class, in the seventh section of said Act, with the right to transact its business upon the mutual principle.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID TAGGART.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAS. POLLOCK.

The Corporators above named, will meet at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Friday the 3rd of April, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to organize.

WALL PAPER.—Robert Davis has received at his Store Room a large quantity of beautiful Wall Paper. It was purchased from one of the most popular firms in the city of New York, and for beauty and style cannot be excelled by any house in the country. Call and examine for yourselves.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are in receipt of the April number of Godey, and as usual, richly laden with useful and interesting reading matter. The engravings, fashion plates, and embroidery patterns, are far ahead of any number yet published.

Persons in want of Fruit Trees of every description, should not fail to call upon Charles Litzinger, agent for Casper Kisser. He will furnish those who want trees with any number.

STARR & ROBERTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the above firm. They have received a large and beautiful assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions. Give them a call.

ROSENBERG has left for the Eastern cities to lay in his spring stock.

McKim in Jail!

McKim, the alleged murderer of Norcross at Altoona in this county, was brought to this place on Wednesday last, by Sheriff Port and posse, and safely lodged in jail. Great anxiety was displayed to see him, both at Altoona and here. The depot at this place was surrounded by hundreds, and the route through which they traveled was blocked with men, women and children. His appearance excited a character which left with it the traces of blood, exhibiting a boldness we have never before witnessed in any criminal. He makes no denial in regard to traveling with Norcross, from Pittsburg to the Summit, but asserts his innocence of the crime. We have no assurance whether he will be tried at our April term of Court or not.—*Whig*.

The Harrisburg Telegraph thus describes McKim, after the editor seeing him at that place:—

"McKim, the murderer of Norcross, arrived at our Borough to-day at noon by the Auburn train of cars, in charge of the proper authorities. He was taken from the depot to our county prison in an omnibus, where he will remain until arrangements are made for his removal to the Blair county prison. The prisoner is a tall, stout man, evidently possessing great strength, while his features are rough and uncouth, evincing great personal courage, and a stern and unconquerable will. Indeed his whole physiognomy and bearing had a decided *robust* appearance, and if he never did sail under the 'sail and crossbones,' it was altogether owing to the want of an opportunity, for his very eyes seem suggestive of 'drop planks' and boarding cutlasses." The announcement of his arrival created a great excitement in our community, and the omnibus containing him was followed to and from the prison by a large crowd of people, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the noted prisoner."

Failure of the Bank of New Castle. This institution went by the board on Friday. The following account of the failure, we clip from the Chronicle:—

A GRAND SWINDLE.—FAILURE OF THE BANK OF NEW CASTLE, PA.—CASHIER ABSCONDED WITH \$50,000.—Our community was startled on Saturday morning by the verification of the rumor which prevailed of the actual failure of this institution. Rumors affecting the credit of the bank have been about for some time, but they were thought to be groundless. It appears however, that the half was not known. The affairs of the bank are rotten to the very core, and although the Directors are men of integrity, they have themselves been most shamefully duped, and have allowed the community to be swindled by their unprincipled cashier.

On Friday morning the bank had just \$4, in coin, to redeem its outstanding circulation, which amounts to over \$100,000. The Cashier, John M. Wagonseller, is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000, and left

on Thursday morning for parts unknown. He is reported to have been a fast liver, of loose and expensive habits, and deeply involved in eastern speculations. Large sums, we are credibly informed, have been recklessly loaned to corporations, the great amount of which will be a total loss to the bank; among others, \$20,000 to the worthless Gramercy Bank, Indiana. The causes of the failure are similar to those of the Lancaster Bank, and occurring just now, when money is in such urgent demand, will tend still further to increase distrust and uneasiness in the money market.

The affairs of this concern must have been managed with the most criminal carelessness, and our community will wait with considerable interest for further disclosures to reveal the facts of this deep laid rank swindle.

Rev. Mr. Kallcock.

The individual, who is shortly to be tried by court and jury for his licentious and indecent conduct, is the author of the following nice and dignified sentiment:—

"We have laid the antiquated old foggy, Lewis Cass, on the shelf of political retirement. We have buried Erasmus Brooks, the most notorious and unmitigated slanderer of Col. Fremont, under the putrid mound of his own calumnies; and left him to rot in the evil of political corruption. We have expelled Buchanan to go into the Presidency with but a small majority, and under protest from the Christianity, the Intelligence and the Decency of the North."

FAREWELL ADDRESS

OR
GOVERNOR GEARY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

Having determined to resign the Executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on this occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw, was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance, was by no means desirable. This was quite evident from the deplorable moral, civil, and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention, and deadly strife which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous, without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I accepted the appointment, was a well-grounded source of regret to many of my well tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that would terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means then at my command, from the then existing chaos.

Without descending upon the feelings, principles and motives which prompted me, suffice it to say that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor. In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, I parted by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas, and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of her history. Dissolution and ruin reigned as every hand. Homes and families were deserted. The smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere. Women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting parties, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory, at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were pecuniary resources within herself to meet the exigencies of the time. The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave myself to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed and needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention.

I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergency, for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is no matter for astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or responsible post in our own or any other country, and escaped insured. I should have been weak and foolish indeed, had I expected to pass through the fiery trial entirely unscathed, especially as I was required, if not to come in conflict with, at least to thwart evil machinations, and hold in restraint wicked passions, or rid the Territory of many lawless, reckless and desperate men. Besides, it was impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well-disposed persons, without becoming an object of mistrust and abuse. While from others, whose sole object was notoriously personal advancement at any sacrifice of the general good and at every hazard, it would have been ridiculous to anticipate the need of praise for disinterested action. And hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official conduct, or however beneficial its results, I do not marvel that my motives have been impugned and my integrity maligned. It is, however, so well known, that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors to a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial honors, were and are themselves the aspirants for

those high trusts and powers, and foolishly laughed that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high towering hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of my motives or desires, I have the proud consciousness of leaving this scene of my career and anxious toil with clean hands, and the satisfactory conviction that I have who can penetrate the inmost recesses of the heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my executive functions, I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however humble or exalted. I have eschewed all sectional disputations, kept aloof from all party affiliations, and have alike scorned the threats of personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask, and claim nothing more for the part I have acted than the simple merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done at all times, and upon every occasion, regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearless of consequences. Occasionally I have been forced to assume great responsibilities, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding and peace loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement, and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of great wrongs, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of rascals, scheming, and designing men succeeded from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue, if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are entrusted, not only with guardianship of this Territory but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you to a greater degree than you may at present suppose.

You should, therefore, strive down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, the East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that, even as early as the days of our first President, it was agitated by ambitious aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in this time, how much more applicable is it now, and in this Territory.

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of these who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics."

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand, I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children, clustering around him, unmolested, and fearless of danger. The solitary traveler pursues his way unharmed over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial